

ARUKSAAR, H.; LIIDEMAA, H.; MARTIN, I.; MÜRK, H.; NEI, I.;  
PÖIKLIK, K., REHEMAA, V., red.

[General meteorology and agrometeorology] Üld- ja  
agrometeoroloogia. Tallinn, Eesti Raamat, 1964. 765 p.  
[In Estonian] (MIRA 18:7)

LIIK, E.

Using antibiotics in swine production.

p. 400 (Sotsialistiklik Pöllumajandus) Vol. 12, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Tallin, Estonia

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

LIIK, E.

Phytoncides and their use in raising pigs. p. 314.

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne  
Inżynierów i Techników Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa)  
Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 32, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

ALIKHANYAN, S.I.; LI'INA, T.S.; LOMOVSKAYA, N.G.

Evidence of genetic transduction in Actinomyces. Dokl.AN SSSR  
132 no.5:1179-1182 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut antibiotikov.  
Predstavлено академиком V.A. Engel'gardtom.  
(ACTINOMYCES) (BACTERIOPHAGE) (HEREDITY)

LIINEV, K.; KIVISAAR, E.

Controlling the pullorum disease of chickens. p. 67

SOTSILKTLIK POLLUMJANDUS. POLLUMJANDUS MINISTEERIUM.  
Tallin, Hungary. No. 1, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, VOL. 8, no. 11  
November 1959.

Uncl.

LIIIV, E. Kh. Cand Chem Sci --(diss) "Study of the composition, properties, and  
the process of <sup>formation</sup> ~~development~~ of bitumen from tars of Estonian oil shale." Mos, 1957.  
19 pp 21 cm. (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Combustible Minerals), 110 copies  
(KL, 7-57, 104)

/3

1557. COMPOSITION AND PROCESS OF FORMATION OF PITCHES FROM CRUDE OILS FROM  
MAGNETIC RESINATES. Litvin, S. N. and Kazakov, G. I. (VNIIM, Tikhvin). Toplivo i Rasplavki (Chemical Technology), Moscow, Sept. 1957, 26-32). Road bitumens  
from these oils have been unsatisfactory. Investigation by infra-red  
spectroscopy showed that the process of forming them by oxidation should be kept  
below 170-180°C. (L).

*Liiv, E.*

SUBJECT: USSR/Fuel, Shale Tar  
AUTHOR: Liiv, E.  
TITLE: Investigation of Composition and Properties of Heavy Fractions  
of Tar from Thermal Treatment of Oil Shale with Solid Heat-  
Carrier and Bitumens Obtained from them. (Issledovaniye sostava  
i svoystv tyazhelykh fraktsiy degtya termicheskoy pererabotki  
slantsia s tverdym teplonositelem i poluchennykh iz nikh bitumov)  
PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Estonskoy SSR, Seriya Tekhnicheskikh i  
Fiziko-Matematicheskikh Nauk, 1957, #3, pp 253-266 (USSR)  
ABSTRACT: Heavy fractions of tar amount up to 60 % of the liquid oil  
shale products obtained in low temperature carbonization plants  
with a solid heat-carrier. Up to the present time the chemical  
composition and utilization possibilities of this component  
have not yet been thoroughly investigated.  
In order to elucidate these questions, a series of tests has  
been carried out with an experimental installation at the Kivi-  
oli Shale-Chemical Combine, whereby heavy residues obtained by  
vacuum distillation (20 mm Hg) at a temperature exceeding 200°C  
were investigated.

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23-3-5/8

## TITLE:

Investigation of Composition and Properties of Heavy Fractions of Tar from Thermal Treatment of Oil Shale with Solid Heat-Carrier and Bitumens Obtained from them. (Issledovaniye sostava i svoystv tyazhelykh fraktsiy degtya termicheskoy pererabotki slantsa s tverdym teplonositelem i poluchennykh iz nikh bitumov)

Bitumens manufactured from these residues by air blowing at various (150 to 250°) oxidation temperatures (brands ranging from "БС-1" to "БС-4") have been studied by means of chemical and technical methods. Heavy residues of the vacuum distillation systems with a solid heat-carrier differ from the corresponding products obtained in tunnel-ovens by a higher specific gravity and higher content of higher molecular compounds (asphaltenes) and hydroxylic and carboxylic groups. Besides this, bitumens manufactured from these residues differ in some properties: greater weight losses under heat tests and higher oxygen content.

The presence of etherous oxygen and CH<sub>2</sub>- and CH<sub>3</sub>-groups in the heavy residues and bitumens has been proved in infra-red spectroscopy.

There are possibilities of using heavy fractions of the tar obtained by thermal treatment of oil shale with a solid heat-carrier (when the content of mineral admixtures is low) for the

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23-3-5/8

TITLE: Investigation of Composition and Properties of Heavy Fractions of Tar from Thermal Treatment of Oil Shale with Solid Heat-Carrier and Bitumens Obtained from them, (Issledovaniye sostava i svoystv tyazhelykh fraktsiy degtya termicheskoy pererabotki slantsa s tverdym teplonositel'm i poluchennykh iz nikh bitumov) manufacture of oxydized bitumen of satisfactory quality.  
The article contains 6 graphs and 4 tables. There are 15 references, 12 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Chemistry of the Estonian Academy of Sciences

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED: On 26 Mar 1957

AVAILABLE: At the Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

LIV, E.KH.

LIV, E.Kh. [Liiv, E.H.]; KAZAKOV, Ye.I.

Composition and process of formation of bitumen from tunnel-kiln  
shale tars. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel no.9:25-31 S '57.

(MLRA 10r11)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.  
(Asphalt) (Oil shales)

KAZAKOV, Ya.I.; LIIV, E.Kh.

Presence of ether groups in heavy tars of shale oil. Zhur.  
prikl.khim. 31 no.7:1125-1126 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh AN SSSR.  
(Tar--Spectra)

LIIIV, E., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAUP, J.

Mechanism of the effect of nitric acid on the medium and heavy fractions of shale tar. Izv AN Est SSR Ser fiz-mat i tekhn nauk no.4:278-287 '61.

l. Academy of Sciences of the Estonian S.S.R., Institute of Chemistry.

S/063/62/000/012/003/005  
E075/E135

AUTHOR: Liiv, E.Kh.

TITLE: Chemical refining of shale resin by ozonization

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.12, 1962,  
34-37

TEXT: The ozonization of shale resin fractions was undertaken to ascertain the feasibility of their conversion into surfactants. The medium resin fractions ( $150\text{--}320^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) were ozonized without a diluent. The heavy fractions ( $> 320^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) were dissolved in  $\text{CCl}_4$ ,  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$  or  $\text{CHCl}_3$  before ozonization. The fractions boiling above  $250^{\circ}\text{C}$  were ozonized without previous refining, but the higher fractions were treated to remove phenols, dienes and neutral oxygen compounds. At  $0\text{--}20^{\circ}\text{C}$  all fractions absorb O rapidly, the rate of oxidation decreasing when 25-30% O content is reached. At this time there is an increased evolution of volatile products. The rate of oxidation and the solubility of the oxidation products in alkalis decreased with increasing temperature. There were no ozonides and no unsaturated bonds in the oxidation products of fractions boiling above  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ , all the oxygen having been consumed

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Chemical refining of shale resin ...

S/065/62/000/012/003/005  
E075/E135

to form carbonyl and carboxylic acid groups. Distillation residue of the oxidation products had an increased content of oxygen and carboxylic groups. Its sodium salts had surface active properties inferior to those of sulphonated products obtained from the unsaturated fraction of shale resins. Carboxylic mono- and di-basic acids were obtained from the ozonized 150-250 °C fraction. The yields of the acids were increased up to 38% by further oxidation of the products with 30% H<sub>2</sub>O at 100 °C. The vacuum distillation residues of shale resins and phenols after ozonization became soluble in alkalis, the solutions having surface active properties. The combination of the oxidized products with diethanolamine gave non-ionic surfactants which were soluble in hard waters. There are 1 figure and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii AN ESSR  
(Institute of Chemistry, Est.SSR)

Card 2/2

LIIIV, E.Kh.

Oxidation-nitration of shale oil. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.12:  
2770-2778 D '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Institut khimii AN Estonskoy SSR.  
(Shale oils) (Oxidation) (Nitration)

LIIIV, Georgiy

"Preliminary remarks on the acoustic cues for palatalization in Estonian."

report submitted for 5th Intl Cong of Phonetic Sciences, Muenster, W. Germany,  
16-23 Aug 64.

AAMISEPP, I.; EICHENBAUM, E.; HALLER, E.; KAARLI, K.; KIIK, H.;  
KIVI, V.; KOTKAS, H.; KORJUS, H.; LEIVATEGIJA, L.; LIIV, J.;  
LÄNTS, L.; MÄLKSCO, A.; PEDAJA, V.; POLNA, H.; RANDALU, I.;  
RUUGE, J.; SEKSEL, H.; TOOMRE, R.; TUPITS, H.; TUUL, S.;  
TÖNISSON, H.; TÄÄGER, A.; VIIRAND, M.; VAHENÖMM, K.; ARAK, A.,  
red.

[Plant breeding] Taimekasvatus. Tallinn, Eesti Raamat, 1964.  
813 p. [In Estonian] (MIRA 18:1)

LITVA, A.

Radiocarbon dating of objects. p. 136

EESTI LOODUS (Eesti NSV Teaduste Akadeemia) Tartu, Estonia.  
No. 3, May 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, No. 3, May 1959  
*Vol. 8 12 Dec.*

Uncl.

LIIVA, H.

More caution in feeding hogs with fish meal and fish waste. p. 316.

GAZ, WODA I TECHNIKA SANITARNA. (Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne  
Inżynierów i Techników Sanitarnych, Ogrzewnictwa i Gazownictwa)  
Warszawa, Poland, Vol. 32, no. 6, June 1958.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) IC, Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

AKSEL, Jaan; LIIVAK, G., red.; LUMET, E., tekhn. red.

[Fundamentals of storage] Laomajanduse pohialused. Tallin,  
Eesti Riiklik Kirjastus, 1960. 393 p. [In Estonian]  
(MIRA 15:1)  
(Warehouses)

LIJEWSKI, T

LIJEWSKI, T.

Obra River. p. 263. (GEOGRAFIA W SZKOLE, Warszawa, Vol. 7, no. 5, Sept./Oct. 1954.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

LIJENSKI, S.

Destiny of railroad lines in Poland. p. 211.  
(GEOGRAFIA W SZKOLE. Vol. 10, no. 4, July/Aug. 1957, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

LIJEWSKI, Teofil

Development of the railroad network in the Warsaw Voivodeship. Przegl  
geogr 30 no.3:461-477 '58.  
(EEAI 9:8)  
(Poland--Railroads)

LIJEWSKI, Teofil

Postwar changes in Bulgaria's transportation system. Przegl geogr 33  
no.4:679-689 '61.

LIJEWSKI, Teofil

Commutation to work as a problem for territorial studies. Przegl geogr  
33 no.4:729-734 '61.

LIJEWSKI, Teofil

"The American Railroad Network 1861-1890" by G. R. Taylor, I. D. Neu.  
Reviewed by Teofil Lijewski. Przegl geogr 33 no.4:751-752 '61.

LIJEWSKI, Teofil

"Development of railroads in Slovakia since the year 1837 with special regard to Bratislava" by J. Purgina. Reviewed by Teofil Lijewski.  
Przegl geogr 33 no.4:752-753 '61.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929910011-9

LIJEWSKI, Teofil

[REDACTED]  
Geography in Austria. Przegl geogr 35 no.2:251-258 '63.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929910011-9"

LIJEWSKI, Teofil

Experimental division of Poland into statistical regions. Przegl  
geogr 35 no.4:655-661 '63.

"Communication problems in agglomeration spaces." Reviewed by  
Teofil Lijewski. 732-735

"Communication in the Rhine River region." Reviewed by Teofil  
Lijewski. 735-736

Ninth Session of the Scientific Council of the Association for the  
Development of the Western Territories. 765

1. LIJINS, P., Prof.
2. USSR (600)
4. Feeding and Feeding Stuffs-Latvia
7. Organization of a highly nutritious feed supply in the Latvian S. S. R.  
Latv. PSR Zin. Akad. Vestis no. 12 1950.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

LLJOWSKA, Maria-Krystyna

Congenital malformations of the esophagus and the esophagotracheal fistula. Przegl. lek. Krakow 10 no.12a:409-413 Dec 54.

1. A Zakladu anatomii patologicznej A.M. w Krakowie - kierownik  
prof. dr. J.Kowalczykowa

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula

esophagotracheal, congen. with atresia)

(TRACHEA, fistula

esophagotracheal, congen. with artesia of esophagus)

LEBIODA, Jerzy; LIJOWSKA, Maria; SMIGLA, Adam; WINIARSKI, Jerzy

Toxic epidermal necrolysis (Lyell). Przegl. derm. 50 no.1:  
11-21 '63.

(DERMATITIS MEDICAMENTOSA) (AMINOPYRINE)

LIK, Laszlo, okl. banyamernok; IMRF, Gyula, okl. vegyeszmernok

Preparation of fine coal in the coal washing plant of the Danubian  
Iron Plant. Bány lap 93 no. 1:16-21. Ja '60

1. Dunai Vasmű, Sztalinvaros.

LIK, Laszlo, okleveles banyamernok; IMRE, Gyula, oklevalas vagyeszmernek

Some questions of fine coal dressing in the coal washing plant  
of the Danubian Ironworks. Bany lap 93 no.1:16-21 Ja '60.

Dunai Vasmu, Sztalinvaros.

LIK, Ol'ga Ivanovna

Change of Immune-Biological Characteristics of the Organism after  
Strikes of Blood-Loss

Dissertation for candidate of a Medical Science degree. Chair of Pathological  
Physiology ( head, Prof. O.S. Glotman), Saratov Medical Institute, 1945

MASHKOVA, L.K.; LIBERMAN, R.Yu. LIK, O.I.

Characteristics of the spreading of influenza among a group of  
children. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.10:98 O '54.  
(MIRA 8:1)

1. Iz Dnepropetrovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii  
i gigiyeny i Detskoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Oktyabr'skogo rayona  
(CHILDREN--DISEASES) (INFLUENZA)

LIKA, Jan

A case of double 2-stage rupture of the heart during the course of infarction. Polski tygod. lek. 16 no.21:809-811 22 My '61.

1. Z Oddzialu "B" Chorob Wewnetrznych; ordynator: dr med. W. Pedich i z Prosektorium Szpitala Wojewodzkiego w Opolu; kier.: dr Z. Traumfellner.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT compl) (HEART vds & inj)

LIKA, Jan

Cervical cancer in women with total uterine prolapse. Pol. tyg.  
lek. 19 no.17:640-641 20 Ap '64.

1. Z Wojewodzkiej Poradni Onkologicznej dla Kobiet w Opolu  
(kierownik: lek. med. Stanislaw Knopinski).

LEMBRYCH, Stanislaw; LIKA, Jan

Vitamin C level of human milk in early puerperium. Pol. tyg.  
lek. 20 no.26:950-953 28 Je '65.

1. Z Wojewodzkiego Szpitala Specjalistycznego Ginekologiczno-  
Polozniczego w Opolu (Dyrektor: dr. med. S. Leszczynski).

LIKA, Jan

Use of hydrocortisone in the treatment of injuries of the public  
symphysis during pregnancy and labor. Ginek. Pol. 36 no.5:563-567  
Maj '65.

1. Z Wojewódzkiego Szpitala Specjalistycznego Ginekologiczno-  
Położniczego w Opolu (Dyrektor: dr. med. S. Leszczyński).

LIKACEVIC, Zvonko, student. (Zagreb)

Formation of qualified welders in regular schools with practical education. Zavarivanje 4 no.5/6:121-122 My-Je '61.

1. Visoka tehnicka skola u Zagrebu, Zagreb

LIKAIIS, ROSTISLAVS

(1)

The influence of the soil, and antagonistic soil bacteria on the parasitic characteristics of *Pythium debaryanum*.— Rostislavus Likais. Arch. Mikrobiol. 18, 49-100(1952).— The parasitic activity of *P. debaryanum* appears as direct damage to the roots of a plant or as a formation of toxins which consequently damage the host plant. Type of soil influences the growth of *Pythium* and its intensity of infection for plants. The inhibitory effects of natural soils are not only influenced by the bacterial flora but are also directly connected with the character of the soil. The protective activity of the soil can be divided into biol. and phys.-chem. components. The biol. protection consists of antagonistic activity of soil bacteria which are able to damage or even kill and decompose, the mycelium of *Pythium*. The phys.-chem. protection is caused by the absorbability of soils with a high colloid content. An artificial protection can be achieved through the addn. of Cu ions to the soil.

Richard Ehrlich

LAT. RUS. TURK. ARAB.

GRACHEV, Ye.K.; LIKAL'TER, A.M.

Let us fully utilize all potentialities in the cotton industry.

Tekst.prom.15 no.10:14-16 0'55.

(MIRA 8:12)

(Cotton manufacture)(Textile machinery)

KURNOsov, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZYKOV, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; LIKAL'TER, I.A.,  
gornyy inzh.

Systems of mining coal seams by longwalls equipped with complexes  
of machines with powered supports. Ugcl' 40 nc.5:65-69 Mr '65.  
(MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skoobinskogo.

KURNOSOV, A.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; USTINOV, M.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZYKOV, V.M.,  
kand.tekhn.nauk; LIKAL'TER, L.A., gornyy inzh.; ANISIMKIN, A.Ye.,  
gornyy inzh.; USATOV, A.I., gornyy inzh.

Use of design methods in determining optimum parameters for coal  
mines to be reorganized. Ugol' 40 no.9:52-58 S '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A.Skochinskogo (for Kurnosov,  
Ustinov, Zykov, Likal'ter). 2. Luganskproyekt (for Anisimkin,  
Usatov).

*Likandrov, A.M.*

S/137/63/000/003/001/016  
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Astrov, Ye. I., Likandrov, A. M., Galyan, V. S.

TITLE: Developing optimum techniques of melting and teeming heat resistant X 23 H18 (ЭИ 417) (Kh23N18) (EI417) steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 3, 1963, 47, abstract 3V324  
(In collection: "Novoye v tekhnol. metallurg. proizv-va", Gor'kiy, 1960, 23 - 30)

TEXT: Information is given on results of developing optimum techniques in melting and teeming Kh23N18 steel at the Gor'kiy Metallurgical Plant. A number of 30 experimental heats were produced. Best results were obtained with heats with slag processing by a reducing mixture of Si-Ca, 75% Fe-Si and Al with addition of Fe-Ti to the metal prior to teeming in a quantity as high as 10 kg/ton of steel. Heats produced by this variant yielded a higher amount of high-quality product.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

D. Kashayeva

Card 1/1

PRELOG, E.; MUREN, H.; LOBE, F.; KUHELJ, Anton, akad., prof. dr. inz. (Ljubljana); SELJAK, Zoran, inz.; LIKAR, B.; LESKOVAR, P.; KRAUT, Bojan, prof. inz. (Ljubljana); STRUNA, Albert, prof. inz. (Ljubljana).

Book reviews. Stroy vest 9 no. 6:170-172 D\*63.

1. Glavni in odgovorni urednik, "Strojniski vestnik" (for Kraut).
2. Fakulteta za strojnistvo univerze v Ljubljani (for Seljak).
3. Clan Urednistva, "Strojniski vestnik" (for Kuhelj, Struna).

LIKAR, B.

"Boiler feed water, cooling water" by R. Freier. 2d ed. Reviewed by  
B. Likar. Stroj vest 9 no.4/5:132 O '63.

"Handbook of heat ventilation engineering" by M. Garms. Pt. 1. 6th ed.  
Reviewed by B. Likar. Ibid.:136

LIKAR, Boleslav

Prof. Albert Struna, new Rector of the University of Ljubljana.  
Stroj vest 10 no.4/5: 125-126 O '64.

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LIKAR, Boleslav

Academician Feliks Lobe is 70. Stroj vest 10 no.6:173 D '64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929910011-9"

LIKAR, Boleslav, mech. eng., prof.

New building of the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering in Ljubljana.  
Stroj vest 7 no.1:11-16 Ja '61. (EEAI 10:9)

1. Faculty for Mechanical Engineering, University of Ljubljana.

(Mechanical engineering) (Ljubljana)

VOJVODIC, V.; LIKAR, D.; BINENFELD, Z.; STEVANOVIC, M.

Relation between the chemical structure and the acute toxicity in the series of alkyl alkoxy derivatives of p-nitrophenylphosphoric acid and the protective effects of PAM-2, TMB-4 and atropine. Acta med. jugosl. 15 no.4:463-469 '61.

1. Military Medical Academy in Belgrade.

(PHOSPHATES toxicol) (PYRIDINES pharmacol)  
(HYDROSYLAMINES pharmacol) (ATROPINE pharmacol)

LIKAR, Dr. Ivan

"Spermogram of Stallions." Dr. Ivan Likar - higher scientific co-operator of Min. of Agric. Sarajevo. Dr. Cazim Bibic - vet. surgeon of the Min. of Agric.

SOURCE: Vet., BROJ 1-2, p. 3, 1951

LIKAR, Dr. Ivan

"Electro-ejaculation in Ram". Dr. Ivan Likar - scientific collaborator Vet. Inst. of Republic of Bosina & Herzegovina Sarajevo. Vet. Samuel Kanki - ass.to director at the same Inst.

SOURCE: Vet., BROJ 5-6-7, p. 506, 1952

LIKAR, Dr. Ivan

"Hypoerosis in Cattle." Dr. Ivan Likar - Vet. and scientific collaborator at Vet. Inst. of Republic of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Sarajevo.

SOURCE, Vet., BROJ 8-9-10, p. 801, 1952

LIKAR, E.

2

Values and methods of vitamin C determination in the semen of bulls and stallions. I. Likar and L. Likar (Tierarztl. Inst. Sarajevo, Yugoslavia). "Dtsch. tierarztl. Wochschr." 61, 137-40 (1954) (English summary).—The usual detn. of vitamin C failed to give reliable results owing to other reducing substances in semen. The vitamin C value decreased on standing 12-18 hrs. under refrigeration. Devyatkin's detn. of vitamin C (D. and Duroshenko, *C.A.*, 29, 8011\*) was more reliable, simpler, and cheaper than that of Eiameric-Eekelen (*C.A.*, 32, 2558). Values for individual bulls varied. K<sub>2</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> checked decomp'n. of vitamin C caused by Cu ions acting as catalysts, but not in all cases.

C. W. Ackerson

LIKAR, Lydia

"Vitamin C in the Ejaculate of the Stallion." Lydia Likar - a chemist from Vet. Inst. of Republic of Bosnia & Herzegovina, Sarajevo. Dr. Ivan Likar - Vet. at the above Inst.

SOURCE: Vet. BROJ 3-4, 266, 1952

LIKAR, LIDIA

Vitamin C in rose hips, in tea chips, and in the jam made of rose hips from the environments of Sarajevo. Lidija Likar (Sarajevo Univ., Yugoslavia). *Bull. soc. chimistes répub. pop. Bosnie et Herzégovine* 2; 60-78(1953).—In extg. vitaminin C from rose hips the same yields were obtained when 2% HCl, 0.6% oxalic, 25% sulfosalicylic, and 3% metaphosphoric acids were used as extg. liquids. The vitamin C content based on the dry hips varied from 223 to 383 mg.%. The vitamin content of tea chips made by drying the hips was low. The jam contained 1.25% vitamin C, which did not change after 3 months, but dropped by 50% after 12 months.

N. Platlie

LIKAR, L.

2

Values and methods of vitamin C determination in the semen of bulls and stallions. I. Likar and L. Likar (Tierarztl. Inst. Sarajevo, Jugoslav.). *Deut. tierarztl. Wochschr.* 61, 137-40 (1954) (English summary).—The usual destr. of vitamin C failed to give reliable results owing to other reducing substances in semen. The vitamin C value decreased on standing 12-16 hrs. under refrigeration. Devyatkin's destr. of vitamin C (D. and Doroshenko, *C.A.* 29, 8041\*) was more reliable, simpler, and cheaper than that of Emmerie-Eekelen (*C.A.* 32, 2558\*). Values for individual bulls varied. K<sub>3</sub>Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub> checked decompr. of vitamin C caused by Cu ions acting as catalysts, but not in all cases.

C. W. Ackerson

LIKAR, MIHA

LIKAR, Miha

The present diagnosis of viral diseases. Zdrav. vest. 23 no.5-6:  
113-117 1954

1. Mikrobiolski institut Medicinske Visoke Sole v Ljubljani,  
predstojnik prof. dr. Milica Valentincic.  
(VIRUS DISEASES, diag.  
\*technics)

LIKAR, MIRA.

MIRJANIC, Nikola, doc. dr.; MLADENOVIC, Dragomir, asist. dr.; LIKAR, Mira, dr.

Two cases of atonic hemorrhage. Srp arhiv lekar 82 no.4:533-538  
Ap '54. (ZBAL 3:7)

1. Ginekološko-akuserska klinika Medicinskog fakulteta u Beogradu.  
Upravnik: prof. dr. Sinisa Tasovac. (Rad je Urednistvo primilo  
16-IX-1953 god.)

(PUERPERIUM, hemorrh.) \* (HEMORRHAGE  
\*puerperal)

LIKAR, Miha, Dr.

Etiology of serous meningitis in Slovenia. Higijena, Beogr.  
7 no.1-4:102-105 1955.

1. Medicinska velika skola, Ljubljana.  
(MENINGITIS, etiol. & pathogen.  
serous (Ser))

LIKAR, Miha

Isolation of Ricketssia burneti from goat's milk. Zdrav.  
vest., Ljubljana 24 no.5-6:216-217 1955.

1. Mikrobioloski Institut medicinske fakultete--pred. prof.  
dr. Milica Valentincic.

(COXIELLA BURNETII

isolation from goat's milk (S1))

(MILK,

goat's, isolation of Coxiella burnetii (S1))

DEKLEVA, Alenka; LIKAR, Miha

Isolation and electron microscopy of meningoencephalitis virus  
in Slovenia. Zdrav. vest., Ljubljana 24 no.7-8:237-239 1955.

1. Institut Jozefa Stefana Sazu v Ljubljani-predstojnik prof.  
Dr. A. Peterlin virusni laboratorij mikrobioloskega instituta  
med. fakult. v Ljubljani-predst. Prof. Dr. M. Valentincic.

(VIRUSES,

meningoencephalitis, isolation & electron microscopy  
identification, method (S1))

(MICROSCOPY, ELECTRON,

of meningoencephalitis virus isolated from brain of  
dead patient (S1))

(MENINGOENCEPHALITIS, bacteriol.

virus isolation from brain of dead patient & electron  
microscopy identification (S1))

LIKAR, Miha, Dr.

Laboratory diagnosis of virus diseases in the People's Republic  
of Slovenia. Higijena, Beogr. 8 no.2-3:193-198 1956.

1. Institute of Microbiology of the Medical Faculty in Ljubljana.  
(VIRUS DISEASES, epidemiol.  
in Yugosl., laboratory diag. (Ser))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Virology. Human and Animal  
Viruses. General Problems.

E

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 16, 1958, No. 71837

Author : Likar, Miha

Inst :

Title : Tests for the Isolation of Neurotropic Viruses  
(in Slovenia).

Orig Pub : Zdravstv. vestn.; 1957, 26, No. 11, 461-463

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

LIKAR, MIHA

SOURCE (In caps); Given Name(s)

Country: Yugoslavia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation:

Source: Ljubljana, Zdravstveni Vestnik, Vol XXX, No 1-2, 1961, pp 6-12

Data: "Epidemiological Aspects of Puerperal Mastitis."

Authors:

✓ TRAMPUZ, Vladimir, Clinic for Gynecology and Obstetrics (Klinika za Ginekologijo in Porodnistvo) of the Faculty for General Medicine and Stomatology (Fakultet za Splošno Medicino in Stomatologijo), Ljubljana; Director (Predstojnik): Prof Dr F Novak

✓ OZBIC-TRAMPUZ, Lea (Presumed: same affiliation as for V. Trampuz)

✓ SKRINJAR, Boga, Central Hygienic Institute (Centralni Higieniski Zavod), Ljubljana; Director (Predstojnik): Dr M Ahcin

✓ LIKAR, Miha, Microbiological Institute (Microbioloski Institut) of the Faculty for General Medicine and Stomatology, Ljubljana; Director: Prof Dr M Valentincic

SCHAUER, P.; LIKAR, M.

Preparation of haemagglutinins from human embryonic cell culture fluids infected with herpes simplex virus. Bul sc Youg 9 no.1/2: 10 F-Ap '64.

1. Institute of Microbiology, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana.

LIKAR O.; JILEK, M.

Statistical methods to determine tolerances. p. 450

PRUMYSL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinarskeho prumyslu) Praha, Czechoslovakia.  
Vol. 9, no. 9, Sept. 1958

Monthly List of East European Accessions (FEAI), LV, Vol. 8, no. 7, July 1959  
Uncl.

LIKAR, O.; BERANEK, A.; JILEK, M.

Problems of practical determination of tolerance limits. p. 556.

PRVNÍL POTRAVIN. (Ministerstvo potravinářského průmyslu)  
Praha, Czechoslovakia Vol. 10, no. 1, Oct. 1959

Monthly List of East European accession, (EAAI), IC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec. 1959  
Uncl.

LIKAR, O.

Stability of potassium iodide in iodized salt. p. 173.  
(PRUMYSL POTRAVIN, Vol. 7, No. 4, 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

LIKAR O.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and  
Their Application - Food industry

J-14

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, 6208

Author : Likar O., Smelhaus V.

Inst : Not given

Title : Storage of Samples

Orig Pub : Prumysl potravin, 1957, 8, No 7, 349-350

Abstract : The importance of proper storage is considered in connection with samples collected for investigation, and its effect on results of analyses.

Card 1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their  
Applications. Elements. Oxides. Mineral Acids.  
Bases. Salts.

H

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khim., No 8, 1959, 28031.

Author : Likar, O. and Reisenauer, R.

Inst :

Title : Present State of Iodized Salt Production.

Orig Pub: Prumysl Potravin, 9, No 2, 95-98 (1958) (in Czech)

Abstract: The author has made a survey of the present state of iodized table salt production in Czechoslovakia. In Olomouc a new plant has been placed in operation in which the iodizing process is carried out in two stages: in the first stage 14 mg KI per kg salt are added and in the second stage, 27 mg KI are added. --  
I. Elinck.

Card : 1/1

REISENAUER, Roman; LIKAR, Otakar

Storage losses of potassium iodide in iodized salt and the possibility of their elimination. Arch. immun. ther. ex. 10 no.1:1-14 '62.

1. Endocrinological Research Institute, Prague, and Research Institute for the Economy of the Food Industry, Prague.  
(IODIDES) (SODIUM CHLORIDE)

FORMAN, Rudolf; LIKAR, Otakar, inz.; RUSMAN, Ivo

Determining the number of working process records needed for  
the establishment of standards for machinery operation.  
Prace mzda 11 no.2:89-91 F '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav potravinarskeho prumyslu.

LIKAR, Otakar, inz.

Optimum level of production capacities. Prum potravin 14 no.6:  
281-283 Je '63.

1. Vyzkumný ustav ekonomiky potravinarského průmyslu, Praha.

LIKAR, Otakar, inz.

Fast method of solving transportation problems. Prum potravin  
14 no.10:510-511 O '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav ekonomiky potravinarskeho prumyslu, Praha.

LIKAR, Otakar, inz.

Distribution of production units and their optimv capacity.  
Prum potravin 15 no. 6:257-263 Je '64.

1. Research Institute of Building and Architecture, Prague.

LIKASHEV, A.A.

Radiation characteristics of a pulsed X-ray tube. Zhur. tekh. fiz.  
(MIRA 14:9)  
no.10:1262-1264 O '61.  
(X rays--Equipment and supplies)

LIKENKOV, O.S.; MAKAROVA, T.P.

Use of epoxy compounds for the crease-resistant finishing of  
fibers. Khim. volok. no.2:52-55 '64. (MIR 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta iskusstvennogo volokna.

ZLATKIN, V.I.; LIKERMAN, D.I.

Linearized method for the design of magnetic modulators with a double-frequency output voltage. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; prib. 6 no.6:140-141 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Ul'yanova (Lenina).

L 33266-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006632

S/0146/65/008/001/0026/0031

AUTHOR: Fateyev, A. V.; Oleynikov, V. A.; Zlatkin, V. I.; Likerman, D. I.

TITLE: Device for measuring the temperature of rotating bodies

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyeniye, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 26-31

TOPIC TAGS: temperature measurement, gas turbine

ABSTRACT: A new device for measuring the temperature difference up to 300C (with a maximum absolute temperature of 700C) at two points of a disk (or a gas-turbine rotor) rotating at 5000 rpm is based on two thermocouples connected in opposition on a special inductive primary detector (see Fig. 1 of Enclosure). The latter comprises a permalloy stator carrying two windings connected in opposition and supplied at 50 cps and a salient-pole rotor carrying one winding connected to the thermocouples. The rotor is mechanically coupled to the rotating turbine shaft. Thus, the detector acts as a conventional torus magnetic amplifier but has a

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ACCESSION NR: AP5006632

0.3-mm airgap which prevents any amplification and actually is responsible for certain attenuation of the signal. Characteristics of the detector for various excitation currents and speeds (see Fig. 1) are practically flat. However, the thermocouple signal is very weak (about 12 mv or  $2 \times 10^{-10}$  w). Hence, the signal is fed to a special 7-transistor preamplifier supplied at 220 volts ac and consisting of a double-frequency modulator, a 3-stage amplifier proper, and a demodulator, all provided with a feedback loop. A laboratory model is reported to have shown a 3-4% error in temperature measurement. Orig. art. has: [03] 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy elektrotechnicheskiy institut im. V. I. Ul'yanova  
(Lenina) (Leningrad Electrotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 17Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3207

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L 33266-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006632

ENCLOSURE: 01

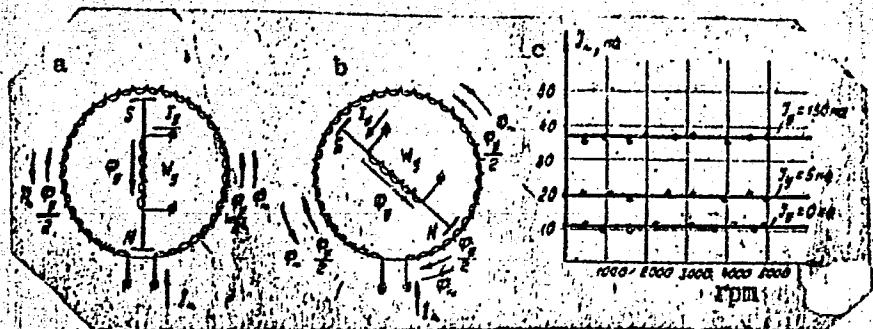


Fig. 1. "A torus" inductive detector

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LIKERMAN, D.L.

Optimal transient process in linear systems with fractional  
rational transfer functions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; prib. 8  
(MIRA 18:10)  
no. 5:44-48 '65.

1. Leningradskiy elektrotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Ul'yanova  
(Lenina). Rekomendovana kafedroy avtomatiki i telemekhaniki.

ACC NR: AR7008648

SOURCE CODE: UR/0372/66/000/012/G018/G018

AUTHOR: Oleynikov, V. A.; Likerman, D. I.

TITLE: Maximizing the speed of one class of automatic control systems

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Kibernetika, Abs. 12G116

REF SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elekrotekhn. in-ta, vyp. 56, ch. 3, 1966, 47-49

TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine, optimal automatic control, linear differential equation

ABSTRACT: The authors consider problems in maximization of the speed of automatic control systems described by rational-fractional transfer functions, i. e. linear differential equations containing derivatives of the controlling action in the right-hand member. It is noted that equations of this type have the property of being inaccessible to direct application of the principle of the maximum for finding optimum speed of operation. It is pointed out that joint formulation of two problems is preferable for the given automatic control systems: transfer of the system from one state to another in a minimum time assuming given limitations, and stabilization of the controlling coordinate in the given state after completion of the optimum transfer process under these same limitations. The first problem is solved by application of the principle of the maximum to the resultant normal system. A solution is found for joint formula-

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UDC: 62-505

ACC NR: AR7008648

tion of the first and second problems. An example is given illustrating solution of a problem in speed optimization with subsequent stabilization for approximate equations of the dynamics of a gas turbine installation. B. B. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 13, /2 /

Card 2/2

BATTALOVA, Sh.; LIKEROVA, A.A.; SOKOL'SKIY, D.V.

Bleaching properties of clays of Monrak deposits. Trudy Inst.  
khim.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 7:93-96 '61. (MIRA 15:8)  
(Clay) (Bleaching materials)

BATTALOVA, Sh.; VOSKOBONYIKOV, M.Ye.; LIKEROVA, A.A.

Bentonites of the Mangyshlak Peninsula. Vest. AN Kazakh.  
(MIRA 17:9)  
SSR 18 no.10:35-44 O '62.

BATTALOVA, Sh.; LIKEROVА, A.A.; OSHAKPAYEV, T.

Catalytic and bleaching properties of clays of Dzerzhinskii  
deposits. Trudy Inst.khim.nauk AN Kazakh.SSR 7:97-99 '61.  
(MIRA 15:8)

(Clay) (Bleaching materials) (Catalysts)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929910011-9

BATTALOVA, Sh.; LIKEROVA, A.A.; SHARIPOV, M.Sh.

Catalytic and bleaching properties of bentonite clays of the  
Chardara deposits. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. tekh. i khim. nauk  
no. 1:14-20. '63. (MIRA 173)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/12/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929910011-9"

LIKES, J.; BENES, M.

Factor experiments applied in industrial research. (to be contd.) p. 18.  
(Pokroky Matematiky, Fysiky A Astronomie, Vol. 2, no. 1, 1957. Praha,  
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

LIKES, J.; BENES, M.

Factorial experiments in industrial research. p. 156.  
(Pokroky Matematiky, Fysiky A Astronomie, Vol. 2, no. 2, 1957. Praha,  
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

Beneš, Milan; and Likeš, Jiri. Investigations and determinations of optimal technological procedures. I, II. Pokroky Mat. Fys. Astr. 2 (1957), 523-533, 657-668. (Czech)

Two important features distinguishing industrial experiments from agricultural ones are mentioned in the introduction, viz. sequential arrangement and search for optimum levels of factors. The historical development of the techniques for the determination of optimum levels is then briefly reviewed. Stochastic approximation methods are mentioned in this connection. Box's method of arranging experiments in the search for optimum conditions is then described. The authors explain conditions under which the classical method of changing factor levels is valid. The method of steepest ascent is justified and its application demonstrated by an example involving a type  $2^n$  experiment. Composite designs, proposed by P. Box for the case when a polynomial of second degree must be fitted, are then discussed. The investigation of response surface in the near stationary region is explained at the end of the paper.

J. Janko (Prague)

JW  
1/1

CZECH/34-58-3-7/23

AUTHORS: Líkés, Jiří (Ing.), Mazanec, Karel (Cand.Tech.Sci., Ing.),  
Cadek, Josef (Cand.Tech.Sci., Ing.)

TITLE: Application of Statistical Methods for Studying the Isothermal Decomposition of the Austenite. Part II. Methods of Measuring the Speed of Formation of Germinations and the Speed of Growth (Použití statistických metod při studiu isotermického rozpadu austenitu. Časť II. Metody merení rychlosi tvorby zarodku a rychlosi rustu)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 3, pp 215-222 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: The first part of this work was published in Hutnické Listy, 1957, Nr 3, p 216. It was shown in Part I that the basic parameters which determine the kinetics of isothermal decomposition of austenite are the speed of formation of germinations and the linear speed of their growth. The morphology of the decomposition products which has a decisive influence on the mechanical and other properties is determined primarily by the ratio of these parameters. Therefore, for understanding the mechanism of the influence of alloying elements on the decomposition of austenite, it is necessary to know the influence of alloying elements on these parameters. Earlier work by the authors (Ref 2) on the influence of tungsten on the speed of formation of germinations and on the speed of growth of hypo-

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CZECH/34-58-3-7/23

Application of Statistical Methods for Studying the Isothermal Decomposition of the Austenite. Part II. Methods of Measuring the Speed of Formation of Germinations and the Speed of Growth

eutectoidal ferrite during isothermal decomposition of austenite has enabled arriving at important conclusions on the mechanism of the influence of tungsten on the ferritic reaction and has also contributed to elucidating certain general characteristics of the kinetics and the mechanism of this reaction. Correct interpretation of the results of measurement of the kinetic parameters presupposes basic knowledge of the present theory of formation of germinations and of their further growth. Therefore, the first, earlier published, part of this work was devoted to theoretical fundamentals. This second part of the paper is devoted to statistical methods of measuring the kinetic parameters. Although in the first instance the authors aimed at studying the decomposition of austenite, the work went considerably beyond the scope of this problem. Measurement of the speed of formation of germinations and the speed of their growth is based on several basic operations of quantitative stereometric metallography, namely, determination of

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CZECH/34-58-3-7/23

Application of Statistical Methods for Studying the Isothermal Decomposition of the Austenite. Part II. Methods of Measuring the Speed of Formation of Germinations and the Speed of Growth

the phase composition, determination of the number of particles per unit of volume, determination of the specific surface, etc. For the purpose of determining the speed of formation of germinations it is necessary to determine the fraction of non-transformed austenite as a function of the reaction time, the number of particles of a given decomposition product per unit of volume, also as a function of time, and the area of the boundaries of  $\gamma$ -grains per unit of volume (in cases in which it is necessary to ordinate the speed of formation of germinations to a unit of the area of  $\gamma$ -grain boundaries). In the first part of the paper the authors deal briefly with the methods of quantitative determination of these three magnitudes and also with other methods of calculating the speed of formation of germinations. In the second part of the paper the most important methods of determining the speed of growth are dealt with and a method of measuring the distance between lamellae, which is one of the most important parameters affecting the speed of growth, is described. In view of the large number of available methods the authors could not deal with any of them in detail.

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CZECH/34-58-3-7/23

Application of Statistical Methods for Studying the Isothermal Decomposition of the Austenite. Part II. Methods of Measuring the Speed of Formation of Germinations and the Speed of Growth

They propose to do that in later work which will be devoted to a narrower field of investigation. There are 5 figures and 24 references, of which 5 are Czech, 2 German, 1 French, 4 Soviet and 12 English.

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav hutnictví železa, Praha (Ferrous Metallurgy Research Institute, Prague)

SUBMITTED: September 13, 1958.

✓

Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Likeš, Jiří, Ing.

CZECH/34-59-7-3/22

TITLE: Contribution to the Methods of Stereometric Metallography  
(Příspěvek k metodám stereometrické metalografie).  
Determination of the Number of Particles of the Disperse  
Phase or the Number of Grains and Determination of their  
Size (Stanovení počtu částic dispersní fáze nebo počtu  
zrn a stanovení jejich velikosti)

PERIODICAL: Hutnické Listy, 1959, Nr 7, pp 573-580 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: In investigating relations between the structure of  
metals and alloys and their physical, mechanical and  
other properties and also in studies of the kinetics of  
phase transformations, it is necessary to find methods  
which would permit determining the number of grains or  
particles in a unit of volume and their real size  
distribution. Owing to the non-transparency of the  
specimens, it is not possible to measure directly the  
real size of the particles and we are restricted to  
determining the "apparent" particle sizes, i.e. the size  
of the cross-sections of particles in the polished plane  
Card 1/6 of the metallographic specimen. The "apparent" sizes